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Zpecial Notices.

DR. HUNTER.

LETTER NO. XVII.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY IN PAVOR OF

Inhalation in Diseases of the Lungs Letters from Physicians in every

Part of the Union.

THE JOINT STOCK MEDICAL COLLEGES.

The Woman's Hospital, and a Word of Counsel to Dr. Sims.

Its Time is Past-Physicians Guilty of Ungentlemanlike Practices Dissected-The Tribe of Imitators-Old Burton's Philosophy Applied-Change of Climate and Fashionable Resorts-Cruel Practice of Pumping Caustic Solution Into the Lurgs-Necessity for Remodeling the Treatment of Cholera and other Infectious

SETTRINUS, the Dane, ormplains in payer. Company ments are are we spend our days in upprovilable questions and disputions, intricate subtleties, de fasal caprina, about moonahing a the water, leaving, in the mean time, those chiefest treasures. If Nature untouched, wherein the best medicines for all manner faireess a are to be found; and do not only neglect them our-clive, but hinder, condemn, forbid, and sooff at others that are chilling to inquire after them."

metual mode of treating Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, I st once stepped over those conventional rules which have too nan—the public press—to be made in medical matters the nere conveyancer of shameless, ignorant and unreasonable premy mission-actuated by motives considered landable which attend successful labors in every profession and n society. The treatment of Diseases of the Lungs, as univer-ally practiced by physicians prior to the time of my introductreatment by Inhalstion, at once more natural, or to enable them to discriminate betw whatever he deems most conducive to the health and happiness of his fellow-men. In carrying out this beneficent object, every legitimate means of communication is his, and fore-most among the so means stands the Newspaper Press. A preju-dice, or rather a law of the schools, has existed forbidding the introduction of medical matters proper into the columns of newspapers. For whose good think you is this law in existence? For the people? the suffering? the uninformed? By no means. It exists for the benefit of cliques, of schools, of combinations. It exists to the projudice of the people mainly, and not much less to the prejudice of the true interests of the Profession. B reason of its existence hitherto the advertising columns of the Press have been turned too generally to the vilest purposes, in ent names, upheld by as many unreasonable protensions and false statements, put forth by their inventors for the mere purpose of gain, without any regard to the interests either of that recence which they degrade, or of the people whom they

In departing from the established practice of discussing a meddressing that discussion, not to the members of the profession only, but to the community generally—in preferring the columns of the public press to books and medical periodicals, the usual channels of medical communications, and in thus appealing directly to the common sense not merely of my professional brethern, but of the public at large, and particularly the affile ed. I could not but feel that I was taking a step which would awaken the apprehensions of my brethren, and might possibly remove me beyond the pale of their professional intercourse for a time. Of the ultimate result and complete triumph of my views, hawever, I could have no fear, and in this I have not been disappointed

ing this course, (and I do not say this in any boast-, but simply as the basis of the argument I am about to employ.) I have expended a larger amount of money than would have been necessary to publish twenty ordinary volumes of parely medical hierature; than would have been sufficient to purchase several shares in a joint stock medical school, and a prefessorship to boot, and than would have enabled me to print a medical journal, to advocate the high and peculiar claims of myself and code agues to the confidence of the public. I might have built and endowed a Hospital for the cure of Pulmonary diseases, and had my fame published grainitously in the newspapers. But I preferred a mode of making my views known by which all should reap the advantages of my practice-by which all should know, not merely that a new mode of treatment had been proposed, but in what that treatment consisted, the knowledge on which is was based, and the manner of its employment. 'I preforced to inform the minds of the mil ions in regard to the laws ation and cure. In a word, my duty as a physician was plain be the benefits of inhelation, rather than that those benefits should to circumscribed within the limits of the City-enjoyed by a

As a medical practitioner in a specialry of the highest impartance, it would, I conceive, have been criminal in me so have withheld from the public my views, knowing, as I did, by daily experience in my practice, the incalculable benefits of Induladisease of the Uter worthiseness of the online; treatment of disease of the Throat and Lungs. The conviction forced itself upon my mind, that to some extent I would be answerable for the lives of thousands dying under the old practice if I hesitated to announce and posh forward my views, and the result of my

There is a consciousness at this moment pervading the Profes sion that in medical science we are but at the threshold of discovery. The uncertainty in results, the want of success in practice, the different opinions in theory, have long stace established the fact that medical knowledge is yet inadequate to the requirements of human like. Time is squandered in the jealous one of medical schools, and the strife of rival systems. which, if directed to practical ends, less mindful of the "dignity of the Profession" than the relief of the suffering, would result is unteid good to these who perish while we wrangle. There Me mind again at new ideas merely because they are new to him the mind again at new ideas merely because they are new to him the mind again at new ideas merely because they are new to him the mind again at new ideas merely because they are new to him the limit of the mind again at new ideas merely because they are new to him the limit of the mind again at new ideas merely because they are new to him the limit of the mind again at new ideas merely because they are new to him the limit of the lim



NEW-YORK BAILY TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, JUNE 30. 1888.

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NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1855.

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stretched to its atmost capacity. Such are inevitably left behind in the onward march of Science, and we look back upon them with all the veneration with which we regard the Old Fogy Se ool of secient memory—the last of its time—but its time is post! There is no progress without innovation—every new ides is an innevation on the old one which it displaces, and if the old one grambles a bit at the preference given to its successor, shall about it? Nay, hardly; rather would we commiserate its de

is one of which I am justly proud as a tribute rendered to the good of my suffering fellow-creatures. As to the manner of making my views public-whether through the printing of a pamphlet, the publication of a book, the discussions of a medical school, to be afterward published, or, not the least, the straightforward use of newspaper columns—I cannot consider my whole attention to the specialty of the I ange-thus acc wrong done to the "dignity of my profession," except it be the sequence mass successful in my special practice. I claim no Crichtenian versatility. I have had the modesty to choose from the portals of the venerable temple of Medicine, and placing reached this point of honor without having encountered many who can neither themselves originate nor call into service what their sly and envious shafts! To these I shall allude hereafter.

While in the discussion of Inhalation, on which I have en-tered so fully in my previous letters, I make no pretensions to highest and leftiest motives which associate themselves with abroad in such manner as to afford me every reason for congret

of health and life-ranged themselves on my side, and that the conducting the periodical literature of this Continent, is in it extended toward me by the most enlightened portion of the Press on every hand. I owe to its kind influence the speedy dissemination of my views-and the partial accomplishment of what must otherwise have engaged the labors of a long life.

I am aware that there are some physicians who, while they solucide with my opinious and approve of Inhalation, object my giving it publicity through the newspapers. But is this objection valid against a medical discovery which they admit to be true, and desire to extend to the utmost limit of their professional fuffuence? Reflect on the thousands whose lives de-pend upon its employment, and who must die in total ignorance of this means of relief if a knowledge of it were made contingent upon common ramor, or could only be spread through the slowly-widening circles of social intercourse! What I have effected in a few months by publishing through the medium of the Delly Press, a series of letters, containing a plain and intelligible explanation of the principles of this prac-tice, would have required a whole life-time to accomplish, and then the system would not have been so generally, nor so well understood as it is at present. I contend that it would not understeed as it is at present. I contend that it would not have been so well understood because "rumor" and "hear-say" are the worst of all authorities. Who does not know how truth is obscured and error enlarged by the repetitions of "rumor"—how simple facts grow into miracles, and how the plain developments of Science are exaited to the dignity of revelatic be supernatural, if not divine!.

Let physicians explain their views and experience in sim-

ple and familiar language to the people. Let them abandon the meropoly of this species of knowledge, and plainly explain the information they possess on diseases of general importance—the needs by which they are enabled to attain more success than was previously thought possible—what means they employ to obtain that success, and my word for it they will reap a rich reward in the increased confidence of the public, and a far more satisfactory intercourse with their patients, whose correct infor-mation will enable them to cooperate with the efforts of their physician to subdue and eradicate disease.

It is not my purpose to plead in extenuation of my own course in this respect, for I have always hitherto regarded, and ever shall regard at as one of simple duty; but I design to do so in behalf of another system and of other discoveries of equal im-portance to a large class of the afflicted. Within the past force right there has been inaugurated in this City, mainly through ment of certain painful and fatal diseases incident to the female system, designed to give to the afflicted poor the advantage of his large experience and of certain brilliant discoveries which he has made in the treatment of these special forms of disease. It is not necessary for me to explain in what the merit of rics consists-suffice it to know that they were frankly admitted and warmly commended by Drs. Francis, Green, Gilman, Russin, Dixon and others, whose disinterestedness and sincerity on this occasion none will surely question. The venerable father of New-York Medicine speaks of "the adrememble lather of New-York Aredicine speaks of "the ad-mirable treatment of Dr. Sints, his indefatigable zeal and en-thousable devotion." Dr. Gaken commends "the surpassing shill exhibited in the treatment of this class of terrible diseases by his friend Dr. Sints." Dr. Gilman indured these sentiments, and "exhibited throughout his address a liberality to ward the enterprise, and assured the meeting of his hearty and certial cobperation." Dr. Fostex tells us "that all attempts at sure had proved failures until the time of Dr. Sims's discoveries." Dr. Dixon described in glowing eloquence "the perseverance and enthusiastic labors, with the method resulting from his numerous and trying experiments, by which a cure could now be effected in two weeks." Since Dr. Sins has thus trimmphently demonstrated the great value and importance of his discoveres and since the Profession have so cordially and publicly admitted them, I ask in the name of humanity, and on behalf of the thousands of suffering women, is not his duty a plain and simple one ! Ought he not by every means within his power to extend a knowledge of his ability and practice, that the afflicted everywhere in our land may avail themselves of its benefits? Does not the benevolence of his heart—the dictates of his reason -his own interests in the certainty of his success, call upon him to dimensinate information on the means of reitef within his power to afford? How is this to be achieved? There is but one effec-

eges, uniese, as has already been the case to a limited extent, the Press, in its generous regard for the interests of humanity, send forth a gracultous but recessarily imperfect statement of it. On or other of these contingencies is inevitable. I leave it to Dr. course. There is a wide distinction to be drawn between th which should govern its treatment, and the advertise medicine or nostrum for which the advertiser claims certain ex-travagant and improbable virtues. The first explains the nature and causes of the closure, and the reason why a particular course of treatment should result in a cure. The second presumptuously asserts, without areigning a reason that a particular remedy will cure. The former appeals to the intellect and reason of the reader—the latter mendaciously tempers with his creduity.

seemly and monerous abortion of Quackery!

The announcement of Inhalation as a rational and systematised mode of treating Disease stands unquestionably foremost among and the high and commanding importance of the subject, should arouse and engross the attention, not only of the people, but of suchely experience of the past, pervades all classes of the the heartiest welcome by every honest, benevolent and int ng to have the approbation of his fellow-men. This is partic of mind, the justice and generosity of character, which is suffi sional liberality and brotherly kindness will ultimately smooth

ot as a tribute to myself, but to the system I have establishedresented to their view. Most gladly would I give a place in mit, but the necessary limits of these columns enable me only cause and not to any want of appreciation on my part.

cause and not to any want of appreciation on my part.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 21, 1855.

Dr. HUNTER—Dear Sir: Without the pressure of a personal acquaintance with you, I take the Ilberty of addressing you, introducing my triend and patient, Mr. ——, of this city. Mr.——desires to consult you, as he has suffered from repeated attacks of Homopitide, which have called into requisition the most efficient rainedles in our profession. As my friend has expressed his resistance upon the efficiency of inhunations, we have surerice him against the injudicious use of such means of redef unless administered by a hand as experienced and responsible as your our. While topical applications are undensity of benefit in affections of the broaches, we cannot too much insist upon a proper degree of cantion in cases in which matbid changes may extend further. I have therefore referred him to you at best able to cannot him is such matters, and am gad of the opportunity which the occasion afords me of expressing the respectful consideration with which.

I am, Dear Sir, your obedient servent.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 9, 1855.

Da. Hunten-Sir: I have been a practitioner for upward of ten years, and am willing to acknowledge the inefficiency of my usual mode of treatment in diseases of a Polimonary character, Your theory of inhalation terms to be based upon philosophy and reason. W. W. WHEATON, M. D.

DEAR SIR: I have been very much interested by reading your notes of a successful method of trealing diseases of the recipratery ergans by means of inhalation of medicated woors, have long regarded that method of treating these diseases a more efficacious than any other. I am therefore desirous of knowing the means which you employ. I have determined the work of the means which you employ. I have determined the other control of the means which you employ. here efficience than any other, it all increme desirons the wine the means which you employ. I have determined to write to you personally relative to the matter. What I mer desire to know is relative to the sectionical apparatus employed for inhaling vapor and injecting into the air passages. Any information on the subject which you might be disposed to impart, I shall regard as a personal favor to mayelf.

I remain yours, respectfully, W. H. WATSON, M. D.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Feb. 17, 1855.

BOBERT HUNTER, M. D.—Ser. I have for some line past been reading with much piezous sid satisfaction your several articles upon Catarth and alseases of the throat and lungs. I am very solicitons of becoming more and better acquainted with your views and mode at treatment of the diseases referred to. As a conclet for my fair standing in the profession. I would refer you to the backs of the American Medical Association of which I am amenber. I thought if it not your speciolation, of visiting New York and becoming prisonally sequence and with your method of diagnosis, treatment, instruments, a.c. May I hope for a favorable reply to this wish? I am very respectfully, WHALLAM H. MARTIN, M. D.

Pr. Robert Hunter-Deer Sir: I am a medical practitioner of many years' experience, during which I have been an unwiting and afflicted witness to the ravages of that fell dest royer of burnal life. Pelmonary Consumptions and, to or amon with the mass of our profession, have been deeply and painfally impressed with the hunter lating conviction of the uture impotence of all remedial means yet developed to arrest the progress of this appuly increasing and fatal meansy. After carefully portaining up of a means which, if we yield assent to know some util more of a means which, if we yield assent to your reasoning and even consuments and in the account of the suppless of the present communication is to an errain whether you design to diffuse this knowledge which you have acquired among your medical brethren who desire it, or whether on the other hand you mean to recall it for your own individual advantage as you have a perifect right to do? I deem the position which you occupy, in reference to this reform, as far abless the range of little minds; and as long as you can back up y arrogation which you design to diffuse the mode are second and above the range of little minds; and as long as you can back up y arrogations with the best medical reasoning and above all with above and a second control of the second control of the control of the control of the second of the with above all with a second control of the second of the second of the second of the with a second of the second of th tors with the best medical crasoning and above all with an cessful cases, you need not fear the assaults of energy or malce.

Respectfully, yours, N. STEBBINS, M. D.

Dr. HUNTER-Sir I embrace the present apportunity of a Dr. Hunthe-Sir I embrace the preent opportunity of a dressing you in regard to your treatment of discasses of the Lung. I graduated in 1831, at the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. I have discovered the folly and utter on practice of leading the stemach with dangs for the purpose of releving the Luthy, both by observation and my own see criticists. I now refer to you for advice and module moderall, should feet obliged if you would answer by return mail.

Yours, respectfully.

J. C. WINTER, M. D.

MARTINVILLE, Belmost County, Ohio, April 30, 1855.

BORRAY HINTER, M. D.; Having read your letters on the subject of "Discusses of the Longs," which embody more true philosophy and common same than all have ever read on that subject summed up together, I am emouraged to consult you on the following case: My father. Dr. Was, SCHOOLEY of Samerton, &c. Being entirely convinced of the importance of the truths taught in your letters, I am maturally anxious to become acquainted with the practical details of your system of readment. In the last five years, I have made several biandering attempts in the dir tim of your system, but they have been uncertain and unanafactory. My practice is quite large and I, can have many opportunities of testing it. I must add that my experience in the treatment of this class of diseases is sad and lumilitating in the list degree—any uncoessful mode would be a benefaction to the race, and would insure undying fame and the gratitude of all nations. Please write to me at your effect

DR. HUNTER-Dear Sir: Your letters recently published in THE N. Y. THIRVER, relating to your mode of healing firechial and Polymonary diseases by Inhalation, have been thus far marked with a degree of cander sufficient to enlist my attention, and consequently led me to give them a careful pervail. Your remarks upen the treatment of Nasal Catarch are just and certainly worths the attention of the consequence of the consequence of the consequence of the careful pervail.

convirced that there is now Bam in Galead for the consumptive invalid. From the import of your work you seem to manifest much of a philanthropic spirit for the good of mackind. I therefore have a great anx sty to solicit information, should you feel disposed to give it, on the following particulars:

Respectfully, &c., B. H. MARKS, M. D.

Uspen Manthono', Prince George Co., Md. | | March 17, 1855. etters in The N. Y. Herald on Consumption, the opproblem of medicine, and would like to apply your treatment by Inhais for to my patients, enfering from Pu monary disease. Any information you may give shall be considered strictly confidential, not as it is not in the power of the poer in a fir distant. "State the medices will be used to the medical care, you can serve the cause of humanity by placing your remedies and their medical personal in the laced of physicians, and in this way widen the area of your prefessional fame, and place the cure within the reach of these who are unable to visit you.

JOHN H. BOYLE, M. D.

for instance. Whether we cought to use the same article cine we would if we were going to affect by stomach annher of cases of bronchitte, &c. R. C. WEIR, M. D., Evansburg, Crawford Co., Pa.

can find my plan of treatment that is at all successful. The plan of treatment suggested by you strikes me favo ably. Yours, most respectfully, DWARD EVERITT, M. D.

EDWARDSECRO, Cass Co., Mich., Feb. 15, 1555.

Dr., HUNTER—Lear Sir: I have recently met with some of your letters on discases of the air passage, which have induced me to form a lawrable opinion of you as a medical genticusar. Their tone and spirit are good, and as I am desirous of obtaining every improvement on the treatment of long diseases, I wish you to nais me your book, and any sher information that you may occur proper to impure will be chankfully received.

Cordially yours &c.,

E. READING, M.O.,

Practicing Physician and Lecturer on Anatomy and

Physiology, Hygiene, &c.

HARTLAND, Windsor Co., Vt.

ROSERT HUNTER, M. D.—Ser: Several numbers of The Home Journal came into my lands the other day consulting several at what appears to be a series of letters on Consumption and a large defections. In these I have been very much interested, pettape the more so from the fact that you maintain the only rational more of irra ment, as it has seemed to me for years. I see, also in The independent, a series of communications from San—n, but it smells too strongly of the Quack to gain confidence from me. F—ch has also jumped into the stream, and sales with the popular current, but I knew him of old. Now, Sir, allow me to say that I have a simple request to make, which, if I am not mistaken in your character, will more with a ready response. It is there will you send me an Industry, increasing a line metitioning a few substances you due form your extensive expense core to be made useful and stating the proportions —cell i know that, after all, there is no universal rule. Every case must be met and totated on its own pecu laxities, yet a word or two might save me an endiess repetition of experiments, being both a beacon and finger-post, and will lay under laxiting obnigations.

Canyon Ind. 21 mp. 15. [255].

Caston, Ind., 2d mm., 1st, 1855. DR. R. HURYER: As my broth-rin-law has rent by D Tone for one of your inhaling scatterancies or his wire; he washes no to inquire of you the mone of preparing the different cases it may be consisting of five classes, as mentioned in your latter treath secun panying the inhaling instrument? I am a grainate of the triversity of Probeyivania. My sister, who has much confected in the plan of treatment, wholes the so make the inhaling in latters just as you do, and her hardend washes you to, as in more of the proportions and the manner of making your for incases of inhalaction, so that I can wait on her with mercases benefit, if possible. New just please to say if you will give me such information. Address EDMUND ATHERTSON, M. D.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1855,
DEAR STR: I have just had an interview with Mrs. D.—,
(my feather parteet.) and from the evident improvement to her
case, and the statement she made, I feet annious to become acqueintee with the peculiarities of your me host of treatment. I
understand from her that you are willing to impart such information. I therefore take the liberty to address you requising you
to tayour me with a statement of your terms leng hot time requisite for me to devote to the subject, and whether it will be necessary for me to visit you. &c. Yours traily
D. J. EASTEN, M. D.

Lynchery G., Va., March 17, 1055.

Dr. Robert Henter Dear Sir: I regret not enjoying your acqueintance earlier. A friend of indice was a few weeks ago chainter to the tomb who went very whose to be cured of a threat affection, and consolited in New-York Dr. G.—. He wert South two Winters and has Spring to Dr. G.—. I was the physician to list samily, but he did not like to take him to band him down to the grave. It would have given me much pleasure for him to have a varied himself of your treatment.

Very respectfully L. A. WILLIAMS, M. D., Lynchburg, Va. Nile, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1855.

R. Hunten, M. D.—Dear Sir: Your kind reply to my note of the 6th of November was thankfully received. I have used the leifance of your pre-crip inches as directed in my case. My general health is somewhat improved and the infaction of my same was now nature; and easy curing the time that I used the inhibit in the think in the control of he lines of your present and two that I used the was not neutral and easy suring the time that I used the hainets, not withateneding its use caused considerable cough at the time. I find, he werer, that since I have discontinued the "Inhaliants" is an relapsing into my former habits. It has occurred to me that your state-passed and allerative labalants may be well delyted to my case; but as I do not know what the composition is I will leave it all with you to judge, relying as I do not not your superior in wellow and experience in such cases. Hering yet to be permitted to report my case as successfully treated, I armain with great respect truly yours.

P. CLARKE, M. D., Nile, New-York.

East Paw-Paw, Feb. 21, 1852.

Linearies.

Dr. Hunten—Deur Sir: Having noticed some articles from your pen on the treatment of bronchial and laryagial diseases by Inhavation, I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject believing this to be the only true method of meeting that fearful disease Consumption. I Indulge in great hopes of its practicel utility, and am anxious not only to commend its claims to public confidence, but to test is efficacy in my own fault. New, dear Dector, if you will repder me assistance, you will

Dr. HENTER—Siz: I have read your treatise on affections of the threat and image, and am convinced of the soundness of our principles.

I have been a practicing physician for 30 years, and, as a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and, as a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and, as a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and, as a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and, as a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and, as a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and as a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and as a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and as a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and as a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and as a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and as a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and as a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and as a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and as a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and as a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and as a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and as a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and as a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and as a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and as a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, and a mathave been a practicing physician for 30 years, a

I have at the present time two cases, which have advanced to the second stage of Pulmonary Consumption, and I have to lose them, as I have tably must, unless I derive some aid from your remedies. If you can afford an information, or, if not agreeable, will state on what terms you will do it, you will very much oblige me.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES COCHRAN, JR., M. D.

JAMES COCHRAN, Ja., M. D.

Malvers, Carroll Co., Ohio, Dec. 11, 1854.

Dear Sir: My attention was drawn to your letter of the 2d inst. I read it carefully and am favorably impressed with what you say upon Inhalation in discusses of the innes, &c. I have a patin it in the second stage of phthisis, where I have induced to apply to you far relief. Picase inform me if you can send an Inhaler and prescription if so, the fice, &c.

Respectfully yours, S. F. RUCKENBROD, M. D.

Portstown, Pa., May 22, 1855.

Dr. Hunter. Dear Sir: Having read your communications in the New York papers on "Pulmonary Discusses," permit me to say that they met with my approbation, and for some further into maxion I have been induced to drop you a tine. I believe the richainsy process to be the best in pulmonary affections. I spoke to one of my patients, who is very anxions to try your provess, and inclosed you will find a letter from him. The allopathic treatment has been of no avail in his case.

Micurgan City, Ind., May 12, 1855.

SILVANUS EVERTS, M. D.

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.—My Dear Sir: 1 am a Physician practicing in this city, and like every true brother in our profession, am ambitions to make myself acquainted with the best modes of he aims all the diseases for which I am called upon to presente I have been led to think very favor-bly of your irramset of i mg and Throat diseases by Inhalation, and am desirous to learn more shout it. It is not practiced here at all I can make their to my indgen ut and i which to give it a trial. I m tour med that you have written a book on it, in which you capain your practice. If so, it would give me pleasure to possessich a book, and if you would send me a copy by mall or chrysise. I shall deem it a favor and will send you your assal precedent. Anything which promises me the least aid in treating the secomplaints of dreadfally common here, I am eager to oltain. With high regard, believe me, my dear Sir, truly yours,

East Sauguryller Maine, Fab. 24, 1834. EAST SANGERVILLE, Maine, Feb. 24, 1855.

EAST SANGERVILLE, Maine, Feb. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I scarcely know how to address you, my request may appear to you so extraordinary. I am a physician (of what is talled the Old Schoel) but do not comine myself exclusively to the traticular kind of practice. I find there is a reform required in practicing Medicine as well as all other things and I use all kinds of practice to guide me. I have seen notices of your treatment of long diseases by Inhalation. I am very anxions to get all the information with regard to the treatment of that disease. I have read your book and the letters you have published, and have become very much interested in your used of treatment. I thought I would venture to write you and see if you would give me some further information with regard to your treatment and what the inhals to are composed of. By no doing you will confer a great bressing on the burner family. Yours very truly, J. B. SPRINGALL, M. D.

family. Yours very truly, J. B. SPRINGALL, M. D.

Dr. Hunter-Dear Sir. I have the honor to be a humble method of the profession bere, in the fine Tree State, and I lie k upon my deries not with a range view to my own pecunity solventage, but with an earnest device to relieve the sufficiency advantage, but with an earnest device to relieve the sufficiency of those unfortunate persons who, in consequence of their diseases, are constrained to apity to me for aid. I have persons with much interest your contributions to the New York papers respecting I ulmonary diseases, and having a group desire to attain all the roows deep passible in the science of Medicine, I have taken the liberty to address you, though a stranger. In the cole region of our country, Construction is custing down the first or join of our country, Construction is custing down the first or join of our country. Construction is custing down the first or join of our country, Construction is custing down the first or join of our country. Construction is custing down the first or join of our country. Construction is custing down the first or join of our country. Our proposition of the country of decays. I have you am precises or publications sorting forth your discoveries and shows, which you will send me by mail? I have now as versal patients suffering with Pulmonary diseases, and the remedies in common new by physicians I am excident connect arrest the disease. I graduated at the New York University of Mercians in the Spring of 187.

With much respect. I remain your obedient servant.

CHABLES H. FARNSWORTME M. D

With much respect. I remain your obedient servant, CHARLES B. FARNSWORTH, M. D.

CHARLES B. FARNSWORTH, M. D.

SHREWSBURY, York County, Pa., Jan. 27, 1835.

My Dear Decror: I have read with great interest your remarks open diseases involving the air passages, and am waiting with high expectait in for jour history and treatment of the lorgs. I have been used to obtain your work as finalistin, and trake this method of asking that you would let your servent call on Messre, Nyminger & Townsexb and get them to send if to me. as I know not their address, and also to inform me what other works you have published in reference to the discoses you by west ship written up a and published in the papers. Fermit me to say that I am a practitioner of Medicine of It years' sending, and yet corless may inability to test Consumption, though! have had six years' experience in hospital prictice. Four kind attention to this will be areally appreciated by Yours.

Maddison, Wis., March 25, 1235.

Dr. Hunter-Dear Sir. I write to you in behalf of Mes. F.—, wife of ex-Governor F.— of this city. She has been suffering for the last year of more from Chonac Loryapita.

Having son a very good description of the disease and its treastment in The Home Journal so is analous to make a trias of your mode of cure. Her treatment has been as far Hem-openiae, but without any b-neft as yot. Anything for are she to do to accomplish a specely cure will be greatedly received by the family, and yours, very truly.

JAMES F. GROSS, M. D.

To the Editor of The Fraeman's Journal: Mrs. Shaw - Dear Sir: I think many will be easter agree with MR. SHAW—Deer Sir: I think many will hereafter agree with me that the public are under great obligations to you for calling their stration, in your paper of last week, to the subject of treating Consumption by Inhalation, as practiced by Dr. ROBERT HUNTER of New-York, and for the valuable extracts accompanying it, taken from the exposition of his practice. The subject is one in which almost every family in our land has a special interest. So repidly is this discase increasing, that no friend of his mainty can remain incidirent to the fearful facts. Consumption has long been the opportuning of the Medical Profession. No candid physician but will acknowledge the impotency of his efforts when attempting to battle with this tyrant disease. After a practice of 10 years I am myself entirely willing to make

J. W. BEATTY, M. D., No. 20 White-et.

attention is the weight of evidence to prove that Inhalation as a itioners in this City and elsewhere, moved by that mi

data sufficient to enable him to practice Inhalation with any warrant of success; and failing in his results, for want of this experience, the practice of Inhalation itself, in its infancy, would be injured, and many without further trial would be led

In order to meet the numerous applications to me on this point, and to inform others without the necessity of dir respondence, I wrote a somewhat lengthy communication to my professional brethren, which was published in the March aum-ber of The American Medical Gazette, a journal conducted on the highest principles of professional respectability, the pages of which were thrown open to me with a liberality of and independence of character worthy the talent of its well-known editor. Adverting to my letter in The Gazette he thus

known editor. Adverting to my letter in The Gazette he thus bears testimony:

"Cur readers will find in the Original Department of this number a con numication on the treatment of Diseases of the Chest by Inhulation, from Dr. Roeman Howns of this City, who devotes himself exclusively to this speciaty. We insurt his letter with pleasure, addressed as it is to the Profession, who will know how to appreciate it."

"It will serve us, moreover, as an answer to many of our distant subscribers who have written to us for information on the subject. They cannot full to discriminate between Dr. Howns's scientific views in regard to diseases and remedies, and the pairty charlatanism of certain quacks, whose granditoquent elements of "lung vapor in packages," its., meric only costempt, and whose employment of Inhalation is calculated to bring the practice into disrepute."

In this communication I gaze cuts of my several instruments.

bring the practice into disrepute."

In this communication I gave cuts of my several instruments.

"The Inhaler," Showering Syringe," "Stethoscope" and "Palmometer"—these I three entirely open to the Profession "as an earnest of my intention to give the complete result of my experience in Juhalation," so soon as the pressing nature of my profewional engagements shall enable me to reduce that experience to a proper 6:m for the use of professional reference.

I am at all times happy to meet the wishes of my prefessional

brethren as far as I can do so with justice to my own interests and reputation, and shall continue to avail myself of every fitting opportunity to cement the bonds of frateral feeling by ack-nowledging the frankness and urbanity with which they have expressed their approval of the course I have pursued, and the practice I have introduced. From the first, I was confident of overcoming every obstacle that could be opposed to the adop-tion of Inhalation, and took as my motto the old Roman proverb Magna est cerities et presule it—truth is great and will prevail.

The foregoing letters show how fully the simple truth of Inhalation, as a principle of practice, has silenced the pride and prejudice of the Profession and called forth from them the war. expressions of commendation; while among the people its soc

Consumption is on incurvation in the City to whom my previous the fact that there are some in this City to whom my previous remarks would be wholly inapplicable. These I divide into two classes: let. THE FEW who do not believe in Inhelation as a treat-

ment of Communition; so long as these manifest a tractable spirit, it shall be my aim to instruct them. 2d. Those who do believe in inhalation, but who, in order to retain their patients nder their own care, misrepresent me personally, and dently attempt to imitate my practice; these it shall be my

pleasure to unmask.

It was my intention to have dissected those physicians who have been guity of ungentlemanike practices and want of courtesy, in this letter, as well as the "tribe of imitators," "medical e eculators," "change of climate and Sommer re-sorts," "the ignorant and crash practice of pumping li-quids into the lungs," "the results of Inhalation; and the necessity of remodeling the treatment of Cholera and other infections diseases," but I find that the space I am allowed in to-

day's paper will not permit me to do so.

I shall therefore postpone my observations on the above heads until Monday, when I invite for them the careful perssal

of those they are intended to benefit.
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., Physician for Discases of the Lunga,